APRIL 7, 1854.

Mr. ORR, from the Committee on Indian Affairs made the following report. The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred House bill No. 210, defining the terms on which treaties shall hereafter be made with certain tribes of Indians, and for other purposes,

That they have given the bill that consideratio ich its novelty and importance merit, and have determined with unanimity to commend it to the favorable action of the House. There is much in the history of the aborigines of the western conti-nent to challenge the investigation of the philoso-pher and to excite the warmest sympathy of the philanthropist. The rapid decay of this noble race of native Americans should arrest the atrace of native Americans should arrest the attention of the statesman, and some policy be adopted to save the remnant of this once proud and powerful people from annihilation. It would be prompted by considerations of mere humanity; but when we recur to the first discovery of the New World by Columbus—an event which has exercised so potent an influence in the history of our race—when we remember the progress of its early settlement, and the kind hospitality our ancestors enjoyed in the rude wigwams of the red men of the forest; gratitude alone imperiously demands that we should now spare his posterity and mands that we should now spare his posterity an extinction which our policy towards them is hastening with certainty. Your committee entertain a sanguine hope that the policy shadowed forth in the bill may stay that destruction which our former

system is rapidly accomplishing.

It is proposed to extend it, as an experiment, to those tribes who have heretofore been removed from the States to the west of the Mississippi, and who are now located in the projected Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as also to the Osage and Kansas tribes, who are indigenous, but who have conveyed heretofore most of their lands to the United States, reserving only a small portion of their once extended possessions, on which they

If the experiment succeeds with the emigrated tribes, some of whom already have a partial knowledge of agriculture and the civilization of the whites, it can be extended, as settlements progress westward, to the wild tribes who now have no experience in tilling the soil, and who rely exclusively upon the chase for the means of

The present destitute condition of most of the emigrated tribes west of and contiguous to Mis-souri and Iowa is a melancholy memorial of the sad failure of our misjudged efforts to civilize this

Enlightened philanthropy now suggests an abandonment of our former system, and the institution of a new one which will alienate the Indian from precarious fortunes of the chase, and attach him to the more stable and happy pursuits of agricul-

In their new homes they have been disappointed in the permanent and abundant supplies of game furnished by the forests and prairies of the west. When they removed far towards the set-ting sun, and abandoned the wigwams and graves of their fathers, we told them they would get be-yond the reach of the vices, deceptions, and op-pressions of bad white men, and that the Great Spirit they reverenced would bounteously supply them abundantly with the deer, eik, and buffalo. Their tastes and habits made them yield a willing ear to the stories which we told them of this promised land. Their hearts saddened, doubtless, when they turned and gazed for the last time on their native hearth, and still they were cheered in the hope of a bright future, to be realized in the stillness of that wild to which they were treading their way.

The policy towards the Indians, when adopted. seemed wise and humane. Its authors never anticipated the rapid progress of the extension of our aettlements and population westward. It was sup-posed the Mississippi would for many long years mark the western confines of this Union, and present a barrier to western expansion not to be overcome. Soon, however the illusion was dissipated; for the sturdy poincer leaped the rolling od of the "father of waters," and began to fel and conquer the forests on the western slopes of its great valleys. In a few brief years a tier of States was formed "over the waters;" and then it was confidently believed that the broad plains and prairies, mountains, and valleys, westward to the Pacific, would only be trod by the wild beasts of the forest and his natural enemy, the red hunter. A few more years, however demonstrates the impotency of the most sanguine imagination to fix limits to our march westward. The acquisition settlement of California and Oregon has created the necessity of converting much of the Indian wilderness into a great highway and thoroughfare. Not less than seventy-five thousand of our citizens annually traverse the Indian country on their journeyings to and from the Pacific coast. The red man is no longer permitted to roam the wilderness free from the baleful presence of the hated pale-face. He sees the buffalo driven farther and farther from his lands, his lodges, and his wigwams. He finds that the annual slaughter of this noble animal for his own subsistence, that of the white caravans that dot and eliven the plains, and for the robes to supply the wants of civilized and savage life, amount to upwards of four hundred thousand.

Unforeseen circumstances, such as no human foresight could have anticipated, have defeated the great object sought to be attained by the removal of these tribes. Want, we may justly say famine, is griping at their heels. The rapid destruction of the buffalo is exhausting the only larder from whence they draw their support. The broad prairie yelds them nothing but game, which taken only by labor, toil, and privation. and, when found, its quantity is so meagre as to rather tantalize than appease the dreadful gnaw-

ings of hunger.
Some of the tribes on the frontiers of Missouri, when they leave their lodges in the spring and fall to enter upon the precarious hunt for food, traverse several hundred miles of foodless desert fore reaching their harvest-field—the herds of buffalo. Very soon they will cease to gather a harvest, for the buffalo will only be known in the

natural history of a past age.

An increasing emigration and settlement along these great highways, and the large number of laborers and employees on the Pacific railroads. soon to be constructed, will destroy all the game supporting the Indian; and what will be his fate? If he should rob and murder to procure food, that his broken spirit and tortured body may be postponed a dissolution, should it excite surprise?
And if justice required expiation for the crime, would not even a callous judge melt in tears of pity when gaunt famine pleads its justification for the deed?

When the buffalo is exhausted, the small game will feed them but a very brief season. Having neither breadstuffs nor vegetables, with nothing but meat to subsist upon, the ordinary demands of nature would not be appeased by less than from five to ten pounds per day. The deer is already growing scarce, and it cannot be depended on to

subsist the Indians when the buffalo is gone.

It is idle, then, to look longer to the chase as a means of support for the Indian tribes. They are reduced to one of three alternatives-either to

starve, plunder, or labor.

Humanity revolts at the prospect of perishing for food in a country where "old mother earth" so generously rewards the labor of the husbandman; but the second is violative of every social and moral duty, and its perpetration must bring ignominous punishment. The adoption, by his own free choice, of the last alternative should, if possible, be secured; and it is the solemn duty of Congress, by its legislation, to aid this consummation for the benefit of its wards, and thereby discharge its fiduciary trust to the Indians, now wenk and powerless. It can only be done by giving to the red man an incentive to labor. Your committee are quite confident the result will be approximated by the passage of the bill under consideration. It suggests the general provisions of treaties to be hereafter negotiated with the Indians. Much of hereafter negotiated with the Indians. Much of the mere detail of the plan is to be supplied in the stipulations of the treaties, and in such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the President of the United States to give the system efficiency. It contemplates the abrogation of their tribal existence, and gives to every member of the band an independent personal and political individuality, by changing the arbitrary will as law of chiefs and sachems for the laws of the United States, and the protection to life and property which they afford. The council-fires are extinguished, and appeals for justice are addressed to the courts and legislatures, rather than to the council-house. It gives him a permanent homecouncil-house. It gives him a permanent home-stead, in quantity dependent on the number in the family, not to exceed in any event one section of laud, by a higher and more stable title than mere occupancy. His "lodge" is converted into a dwell-

these requirements of civilized life. His earnings will be measured by his own industry, and dispensed by his own volition. When he sows the seed, he will feel assured that he will not be molested in reaping the harvest. Fierce cruelty and cold neglect will no longer be practised against his wife and his children. His kindness will cherish and his offeridate.

ish and his affections command them.

If sobriety and industry mark his conduct for period of two years after entering upon and cultivating the homestead reserved to him by the bill, he is elevated in the scale of social and political being to the high privileges of a citizen of this great republic; and he will doubtless make a good citizen, meeting every obligation it imposes, whether it be in the camp or the cabinet. They are intellectually capable of high culture and civilization. The oratory of the unlettered savage has not unfrequently delighted educated ears, and the Indian blood has already marked its susceptibiliies for intellectual superiority on many pages of

our own history.

If he should, however, cling to his early habits. and refuse to obey the divine command to till the earth and earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, persist in wandering over the land and lead the life of a vagabond, the President is empowered to withhold his annuity arising from the sale of his land until he shall return to his home and resume the pursuits of industry. This power, your committee believe, will exercise a most salutary influence over the Indian in keeping him at home and

engaged in industry.

But that feature in the system best adapted to the civilization of the Indian is the permanent settlement in their midst of a virtuous and moral white population. Our pioneers will seek homes on the virgin soil of the Indian country, carrying with them their families, thereby giving earnest of their purpose to demean themselves in a manner

compatible with the high duties and obligations of citizens and Christians. A white population of worth and integrity will occupy a large portion of the ceded soil in the midst of the Indians, to which they have hitherto been strangers. Heretofore the white race has generally been represented by vicious outlaws and esperate adventurers; and this association has egraded and debauched the poor Indian. The habits and appetites imparted to them by these ad-venturers, instead of elevating, has destroyed all

the native virtues of the savage.

The bill will secure certainly the settlement of an industrious moral white population in the midst of the Indians; and their example will incite the Indians to industry, the accumulation of property, and the acquisition of intelligence. will learn skill in agriculture by having con stantly in their vicinage practical farmers-wher to sow, and how to reap and garner; the uses of the plough, hoe, and spade, the scythe and sickle. Seeds and roots adapted to their soil and climate, and suitable to supply the wants of civilized life, will be introduced by their white neighbors; and the proper modes of rearing and caring for stocks of horses, cattle, and hogs, will be learned. The white man will erect school-houses and churches; and the Indian, when he learns the superiority of his white neighbor, in all the duties of life, from his superior intelligence and education, will be-come the patron of the school-house and the reguar attendant of worship at the church. His tra-ditions of the power and attributes of the Great Spirit will melt before the teachings of divine revelation; the Sabbath will be consecrated to the service of the Great Chief, and no more dese crated by the war-hoop or the sharp crack of the hunter's rifle.

This picture of their advanced and ameliorated ondition, under the operation of the system they recommend, your committee believe is not over drawn; and if it is true, philanthropy and humani ty would be supremely elated at the happy change. To strew the pathway of life of half a million of human beings with prosperity and happiness, where it is now illuminated only by the baleful lights of poverty, ignorance, destitution, and threatened extinction, is a benevolence worthy of the exalted intellect and the benignant heart. Your committee are not discouraged at the sig-

nal failure of all former efforts to civilize and do mesticate these "children of the forest." were founded in error; first, in paying them money annuities, which debauched them by furnshing them the means of gratifying their appetites; and, secondly, through the Indian intercourse act, casting, by its operation, on them a lawless

class of white men.

An earnest desire to protect the Indian induced Congress at an early day (in 1802) to pass an act regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians. It prohibited all white persons from entering the Indian country, except such traders as might be licensed by the Indian agents. The agencies were extended over a vast amount of territory, and the agents could not, if they had been so clined, always execute the law and drive off intruders. Its practical operation has been to keep out of the Indian country good men, and to introduce into it men whose vices and crimes expelled them from decent society. The licentiousness, individual right to property, with the privilege of enjoying, granting, and bequenthing it, is the vice, disease, and death, that have staked with great effective stimulant to industry; without it, merciless Strides through all their wigwams, found, their germ in this most unfortunate and misjudged act. Good men have respected the law, and kept out of the Indian country; while bud men disregarded it, and entered upon their no well-defined security for the rights of person territory. There are honorable exceptions to this or property; the weak have no shield betwee rule; but the mass of white men, who have renounced the society of their peers to make their haunts in the Indian country, in violation of all law, have been drawn from the very dregs of society. These men are responsible for most of the murders and robberies and wars which the Indians have made. These men have learned the poor savages all the vices of our race and none of

If the system your committee recommend should be adopted, a class of white men will go into the Indian country for whose virtue we need not be ashamed, and for whose morality we need not blush. They will elevate the aspirations of the Indian; and that this diffusion may be general, and every vestige of their tribal associations and proclivities obliterated, it is provided that not more than six families shall make conterminous locations. This will insure a white neighbor near every Indian settlement.

There is one feature in the bill to which the at-

tention of the House is specially invited. It is proposed to remunerate the emigrated tribes for the cession of their lands, by allowing them the entire net proceeds of the sale, when disposed of by the government. This compensation is more liberal than we have usually made, though it is not without precedent, as in the case of the Chickasaws and Black River Chippewas; but there are considerations not to be overlooked, de-manding a generous and liberal policy towards the emigrated tribe, some of whom have al-ready, at our solicitation, and for very inadequate compensation, removed more than once. lands they now occupy are guarantied to them in the most solemn and imposing form. If we ask them to modify the contract, they should be approached with none other than a just and liber-al offer. The great interests of this republic require a modification of the terms on which they hold their lands. The safe and comfortable emigration of our citizens to and from the Pacific coast would be greatly promoted, if the Indian country was opened and settlements made along the various routes. At least one hundred thou-sand persons, annually, will hereafter traverse the routes; and much suffering of man and beast would be averted, if settlements were made at convenient intervals, and such crops raised as were needed to supply these caravans. The prospect of one or more railroads to the Pacific renders it necessary that the title shall be extinguished, that the right of way may be given to such companies as enter upon the contracts for their con struction; and while the work is progressing, and when completed, the laws of the United States must be extended over the whole line. Crimes must be punished, which can now only be done, when compunished, which can now only be done, when committed in the Indian country, by removing the criminal to an organized State. Contracts must be respected and enforced. To do all this, territorial governments must be organized, courts established, and officers appointed. The whites can no longer be kept out of the Indian country; the plains and prairies to the Rocky mountains have nearly ceased to echo the lowing of the buffello: the crack of the emigrant's who the search falo; the crack of the emigrant's whip, the merry jest and joyous laugh of the Caucasian man, now ring through the vast wilderness. Where there is so much of human life and property, law and gov-

ernment is a necessity which we must respect. Congress must extend our laws so as to meet the governments on the Pacific, not only to sub-serve the convenience of our citizens, but to pro-tect great national interests. It is a national necessity that requires us to assume the jurisdiction which the right of eminent domain entitles us to. In exercising it, we should scrupulously abstain from doing injustice to the emigrated tribes, who are entitled to the right of occupancy by treaties

and conventions still in force.

The accompanying table, [which follows the bill.] prepared at the Indian Office, shows the different tribes affected by the bill, the country from where the country from where the country from where the country from where the country from the co

made with them, and also from the statutes of the

The territory conveyed by the United States to the Sacs and Foxes was "for a permanent home;" the Sacs and Poxes was "for a permanent place of residence as long as they may remain a tribe;" and to the same tribe, in a subsequent treaty, it was stipulated that the land they now occupy should be "assigned, conveyed, and forever se-cured by the United States to the said Kickapoo tribe as their permanent residence," &c.; to the Delawares, the land "should be conveyed and forever secured by the United States to the Delaware nation as their permanent residence, and the United States hereby pledges the faith of the govrament to guaranty to the said Delaware nation forever the possession, &c., against the claims and assaults of all and every people whatever;" to the Shawnees, Ottowas, Quapaws, and Senecas, and Shawnees, it was agreed to "grant by patent in fee simple, to them and their heirs forever, as long as they held aris." long as they shall exist," &c.; and to the Peorias and Kaskaskias, the United States "cedes, &c., and forever, or as long as they may live upon it as

The treaties from which these extracts are made The treaties from which these extracts are made are consistent with the legislation of Congress. On the 28th of May, 1830, Congress passed an act directory to the President of the United States, indicating the wish of the legislative department of the government as to the terms and conditions on which treaties should be made with the Indians for exchanging lands. The third section declares, "that in making of any such exchange or exchanges, it shall and may be lawful for the President sciemnty to assure the trips or nation with ident solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them and their heirs or successors the country so ex-changed with them; and, if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same: Prorided, always, That such lands shall revert to the United States if the Indians become extinct or

abandon the same.

The title for perpetual occupancy is clear and indefeasible; and as there is a national necessity, growing out of our transmontane and Pacific acquisitions, to again ask our red brethren to modfy existing stipulations to suit the exigencies of the case, would it be just or generous to acquire their lands for an inadequate consideration, and speculate in their sale upon the ignorance, the fear, or the weakness of these poor Indians?

Your committee would not concede to a small number of savage men, white or red, the right of appropriating absolutely a vast territorial area, that they may live by the chase or upon the spontaneous productions of the earth rather than by labor, when such lands might be required for the plough of the husbandman, or when the safety or onvenience of an adjacent civilized State required that it should be subdued and brought into cultivation. The civilization of the white is vastsuperior to the civilization of the red man; it productive of more social happiness, and is etter adapted to intellectual progress. when the expansion of our population has required additional territory, the government has acted wisely in appropriating it, generally by purchase, and for a reasonable consideration, if the value of the lands acquired is measured by the usufruct it bore the Indians. The guaranties we have given these emigrated tribes, the plighted faith of the nation to them in laws and treaties, ender it imperative on the government to obtain their consent before it appropriates their land; and that consent should not be given by the Indians unless the government agrees to pay them all it may receive for the lands, deducting only the expenses incident to its disposition. The bill meets the justice of the case. The money is to be paid, from time to time, as the sales progress, and dis-tributed to individuals in such proportions as each treaty may respectively stipulate. Each tribe will have one or more agents for making payments and supervising generally their affairs. If any Indian is by him considered incompetent to manage prodently the sums to be paid him, it will be the uty of the agent to report the fact to the President, who is authorized to commute cash pay-ments for payments in clothing, provisions, &c.; which articles are made inalienable to any white person under penalties which will secure the ob-servance of this provision. The President may also authorize the money thus due to be expended in the clearing and fencing of lands, and the erec-tion of buildings. Those who are competent to manage for themselves receive the payments in cash, and may disburse it at their own option. cash and may disburse it at their own option. Every Indian will be secured a permanent home, and the comforts and pleasures it bears. It will give individuality, self-respect; elevate his aspiraions, and enlarge his affections. His moral and

intellectual nature will be changed; his erratic tastes will be swallowed up in the blandishments of a permanent home, and his love of excitement, our civilization would not have reached higher than the barbarous rudeness of savage life.

oppression and the strong. This makes the red man idle; he is not so naturally; his temperament is active, and his motion is quick. Throw around him the protection of the white man's laws, and he will rise not more highly in our appreciation of him than in his appreciation of himself. When his property is despoiled, give him a court to appeal to, instead of the war-club; let him feel that his person is secure, and that his home is "his castle;" convince him by kindness that the white man is his friend, and that all the race are not treacherous, and the Indian will be a race are not treacherous, and the Indian will be a far nobler specimen of humanity than his former developments would indicate. Give him the rights of citizenship, when he proves himself to be capable of their exercise by industry and good de portment, and you will have converted the rude savage into the exemplary citizen-in war, to rall under the stars and stripes; in peace, to develope the country—and when his posterity shall speak of the white man, let your public acts be so just and liberal to the ancestor, that they will blessyon with benedictions, rather than curse you with im recations.

Your committee recommend the passage of the oill, with the accompanying amendments

The following is the amended bill reported b Mr. Orr, from the Committee on Indian Affairs defining the terms on which treaties shall here after be made with certain tribes of Indians, an

for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United gress assembled, That the President of the United States shall hereafter, if he deem it advisable, reguire all officers and commissioners, negotiating treaties for the cession or purchase of lands from the nations or tribes of Indians following, to wit the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, Osages, Miamies, Piankeshaws and Weas, Peo-rias and Kaskaskias, Ottawas, Swan Creek and Black River Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Kansas, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Wyandots, Delawares, Kickapoos, Sacs, Iowas, Half-breeds, Otoes, and Omahas, to negotiate the same on the terms and conditions hereinafter prescribed, to wit: All the lands within the boundaries of the tribe or nation making the treaty to be ceded to the United States and that as soon thereafter as may be practicable the President shall cause the same to be surveyed and divided in like menner as the public lands of the United States have heretofore been surveyed and immediately thereafter each family of the tribe or nation shall be entitled to locate, as a permanent homestead, if a single person, over the age of twenty-one years, one-eighth of a section to each family of two, one quarter section; to each family of three, and not exceeding five, one half section; to each family of six, or more, one sec-tion: Provided, That not more than six families shall select conterminous lands: And provided, fur-ther, That if, in making surveys, two existing settlements shall fall within the same subdivision, the oldest occupant shall remain, and the value of all improvements of the family ousted shall be assessed and paid such family, as hereinafter pre-scribed. And when each family shall have made his or her selection of location, as aforesaid, a pa-tent shall be granted by the President to each family: Conditioned, That the tract shall not be aliened, or leased, and shall be wholly exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture; which condition shall continue in force until a State constitution embracing such lands within its boundaries, shal have been formed, and the legislature thereof shal

remove the restriction.
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon a the surveys are completed, and the reservation to each family is located, the President shall, in his discretion, by produmation in the usual way, offer all, or from time to time parts, of the ceded lands stead, in quantity dependent on the number in the family, not to exceed in any event one section of land, by a higher and more stable title than mere occupancy. His "lodge" is converted into a dwelling, and becomes "his castle," protected from whence they emigrated, their numbers, the quantity of land now held, the title by which held, the dates of treaties, and the annuities they receive.

The accompanying table, [which follows the bill.] prepared at the Indian Office, shows the different tribes affected by the bill, the country from whence they emigrated, their numbers, the quantity of land now held, the title by which held, the dates of treaties, and the annuities they receive.

The accompanying table, [which follows the bill.] prepared at the Indian Office, shows the different tribes affected by the bill, the country from whence they emigrated, their numbers, the quantity of land now held, the title by which held, the dates of treaties, and the annuities they receive.

The recommendation of your committee to give these tribes the net proceeds of the sales of the lands when disposed of by the United States to private entry at the price for a specified time; and all lands remaining unsold at the expiration of that time, shall be graduated and raduced in price to one dollar per acre; and after these tribes the net proceeds of the sales of the lands when the nature of their present title is explained, as we propose, this will encourage his thrift and economy to meet the follows the bill, prepared at the Indian Office, shows the different tribes affected by the bill, the country from wheat on the like terms and conditions as other public ands as are not sold above the minimum of one dollar and a quarter per acre shall be subject to private entry at the price for a specified time; and all lands remaining unsold at the expiration of that time, shall be graduated and raduced in price to one dollar per acre; and after tribes the minimum of one dollar and a quarter per acre shall be subject to private entry to the pr

per acre: Provided, That the benefits of the gradua-tion and reduction aforesaid shall only extend to ac-

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the business and surveys of the land of each tribe shall be kept separate and apart from all other surveys, and the proceeds of the sales at public auction and private entry shall also be kept separate and apart from all other moneys in the Treasury of the United States, and be disposed of as hereinafter prescribed. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That eac

tribe or nation ceding lands as aforesaid, shall re-

ceive, as a compensation for the same, in addition to the reservations of land to each family, the en-tire amount of the net proceeds of the sales of said lands at public auction and private entry, after deducting therefrom the entire expenses of surveying and selling the same, all expenses and salaries of superintendents and agents, as also the value of such improvements as may be assessed under the such improvements as may be assessed under the first section of this act; and payment shall be made from time to time, as funds accrue, and in such manner and proportions, to chiefs, headmen, warriors, and others, as may be agreed upon in the treaty, either in instalments, investments in stocks, or interest on the moneys left in the Treasury of the United States. And if any Indian or family should be incompetent, in the opinion of the President, to manage judiciously the money coming to him, her, or them, on such instalments, dividends, or interest, he may authorize and empower the agent or agents for making payments to make payment in clothing, domestic animals, implements of husbandry, provisions, and such other articles as may be deemed necessary to supply his, her, or their wants in the pursuit of agriother articles as may be deemed necessary to supply his, her, or their wants in the pursuit of agriculture and the mechanic arts; which said clothing, animals, implements, and goods, shall be inaliciable, and exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture; and any person buying or trading for any such article from any Indian, shall acquire thereby no right of property, except by permission of the agent of said Indian, and such person shall be liable to indictment in any court of the United States, and upon conviction shall be find in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not the court.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted. That an agent or agents shall be appointed by the President to make the stipulated payments to each Indian; and he shall report annually to the President the progress each family is making in agriculture, and especially if any family or families of Indians shall neglect or refuse to occupy and till a portion of the lands they may locate, or shall rove and wander from place to place; and, upon receiving any such information, the President may withhold from such family or families the instalment, dividends, or interest due them, until they shall have returned to their reservations and resumed the returned to their reservations and resumed the

pursuits of industry.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted. That any male Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any male Indian above the age of twenty-one years, who has a habitation on the land reserved to him as aforesaid, may be admitted to become a citizen on his declaring on oath or affirmation, and filing in some one of the superior, circuit, or district courts, hereafter to be established within the limits or by the state of a transfer of the superior of the hereafter to be established within the limits or by authority of a territorial government of which it constitutes a part, that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States; and two years or more thereafter, any judge of the said courts, upon being satisfied by evidence in open court that such Indian has behaved as a man of good character since his declaration was filed, that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, shall to the good order and happiness of the same, shall administer to him on oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which evidence and outh shall be recorded by the clerk of the court and thereupon the said Indian, and any lawfu children he may have, under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of taking the oath of alle-giance as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby de-

stance as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby de-clared citizens of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the laws of the United States, as well as all laws to be passed by any territorial government that may hereafter established, shall have full force and effect over the territorial states.

effect over the territory ceded, and upon all per-sons residing within its limits.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all exist-ing treaty stipulations with any of the aforesaid tribes of Indians for the payment of annuities or other sums of money, or for other purposes, shall be fuithfully carried into execution, unless the by some subsequent treaty.

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	ch.	Former residences of the tribes not indirenous to their present		2	Indi-		
	of ea	of entribe	sound and community of present residence.	in square miles.	Share of to each an, in a	Character of tide.	pate of treaty
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k River Chippewas	k Kiver Chippewas 30	iowa and illinois	North by Shawness, east by Ottowns wen by Sacarda Jones Between Ottowns and Sacs and Foxes	188	435,200 163 8,320 252	Treaty in perpetuity	hetober 11, 1842
	250 4941		Anoth by Weas and Plankeshaws, east by Missouri State line.	8 000 8 181%	500,000 2,000	Tresty in perpetuity	November 28, 1840
	314	314 Arkansas and Louisiana	East by Missouri line, north by Cherokee new trail ground	150	96,000 305	Patent	May 13, 1833

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Congressional.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

Senate.-Tuesday, May 2, 1854. Memorials remonstrating against the passage of the Nebraska bill, by Messrs. CHASE, DODGE. WADE, and THOMPSON, of New Jersey.

MILITARY ACADEMY. Mr. SHIELDS, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the Senate amendments to the military academy appropriation bill, reported a recommendation that the Senate should recede from its amendments increasing the salary of the professors of drawing and French in the said academy.

The report was adonted

The report was adopted. NATIONAL ARMORY. On motion of Mr. BADGER.

Resolved. That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to cause an examination and survey to be made of the coal-fields on and in the neighborhood of Deep river, in the State of North Carolina, with a view to the establishment of a national foundry and The Senate then resumed the consideration of

the bill making appropriations for the support of the Indian department for the year ending June An amendment making provision for the estab-

lishment of certain Indian reservations in Califor-nia, and for the support and maintenance of the tribes in that State, was debated until the adournment without disposing of the bill. The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two couses on amendments to the West Point acadeny bill, made a report thereon, recommending that he Senate recede from its disagreement. The report was adopted.

NEBRASKA-KANSAS BILL. The House took up the bill, reported yesterday rom the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, making appropriations for the construc-tion of certain roads in Minnesota; the question

being on its passage.
Mr.RICHARDSON said it was the understand ing, and expressed by him when this week was set apart for business relating to the organized Territories, that the time was to be exclusively so devoted. He desired to say another thing in the early part of next week he should endeavor to bring to the consideration of the House the bill organizing the territorial governments of Nebraska and Kansas. He made this that he did not design to steal a march on them.

The friends of the bill intended, further, to resort to every fair parliamentary means to bring this estion to the consideration of the House Mr. COX did not know that he ought to claim any participation in this measure as one of its pecu-liar friends. Certainly he had had no intimation

Mr. RICHARDSON said the object was to bring it to the consideration of the House, and Mr. COX agreed to that. He was heartily a

of the intention to bring it to a vote at the time in

riend of the measure, and intended so to express imself, if he should obtain an opportunity. Mr. RICHARDSON remarked it was his desire to have the discussion upon the bill itself. If, he said, we should fail in that, there are other means by which, at the proper time, we can bring it be-ore the House, and get a vote upon it. That

will not be done, however, until after an opportu-nity shall have been afforded for debate.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, desired to ask his colleague in what way he would bring forward the measure.

Mr. RICHARDSON replied, he would advise the gentleman when he should get ready to do it. He had now said all he desired to say.

The bill making further appropriations for continuing the construction of certain roads in the

Territory of Minnesota, in accordance with the estimates of the Secretary of War; and the bill providing for the extinguishment of the title to the lands owned and claimed by the Chippewas in the Territory of Minnesota and State of Wisconsin, and for their domestication and civilization, were severally passed.

RELIEF TO THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF GLASGOW. Mr. WHEELER asked leave to offer the fol-owing resolution, which was read for informa-

Resolved by the Schate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to send out immediately one or more steam or sailing vesto send out immediately one or more steam or sailing vessels, with three months' provisions on board of each, together with blankets and warm clothing for four hundred
persons, to search for the missing steamship City of Glasgow, which is supposed to have met with some accident
either in machinery or spars, and is now among the ice
which has lately been seen in large quantities in the north
Atlantic ocean. If the Secretary of the Navy has not government vessels at his disposal, he is hereby authorized to
freight or charter suitable vessels for the purpose, to be
paid for out of any money not otherwise appropriated. Mr. LETCHER objected to the reception of the

TERRITORIAL BUSINESS.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. PHELPS in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the special order, namely, business relating to the organized Territories.

The bill to increase the salaries of executive

and judicial officers int he Territories; the bill to amend an act, entitled "An act to settle and adjust the expenses of the people of Oregon from attacks and hostilities of Cayuse Indians, in the years 1847 and 1848;" and the bill to establish the office of surveyor-general of New Mexico, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes, were, after consideration, laid aside, and, at a subsequent part of the proceed-ings, were reported to the House, but not finally

REV. JAMES COOK RICHMOND. The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, in sage from the President of the United States, in reply to a resolution calling for copies of corres-pondence which has passed between the State Department and our charge d'affaires to Austria, relative to the case of the Rev. James Cook Rich-

It appears, by a letter from Mr. Jackson to Mr. Marcy, dated the 6th of January, 1854, that the first-named gentleman thinks "that Mr. Richmond must have passed the narrow boundary line which sometimes separates a really superior intelligence from a mischievous species of insanity."

Mr. Marcy, in rely to Mr. Jackson, says: "The

mond, and learns with pleasure, that he is no longe on Austrian territory, and that you are at length relieved from the annoyance and anxiety to which you have been subjected on his account."

The documents were referred to the Committee

on Foreign Affairs. And the House adjourned.

Supreme Court of the United States. MONDAY, May 1, 1854. Furman Sheppard, Charles Wheeler, and

James C. Van Dyke, esqs., of Philadelphia, and Thomas K. Smith. esq., of Washington city (late Cincinnati, Ohio,) were admitted attor neys and counsellors of this court.
No. 91. Wm. H. Seymour et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Cyrus H. McCormick. The argument

of this cause was continued by Messrs. S. Stevens and Reverdy Johnson, for the defendant Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

MAY 2, 1854. Robert Patterson Effinger, esq., of Indiana, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this

No. 91. Wm. H. Seymour et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Cyrus H. McCormick. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Gillet, for the plaintiffs in error.

No. 92. Junius Amis, appellant, vs. David Myers. This cause was argued by Mr. Baxter, for the appellee, and submitted on printed argument of Mr. Goold, for the appellant.

No. 99. Joseph Guitara et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Henry Stoddard. The argument of error, vs. Henry Stoddard. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Williams, for the plaintiffs in error.

Adjourned till to-morrow, at 11 o'clock

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. - The last intelligence from Newfoundland states that a company has has been chartered there, having for its object the establishment of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic to Ireland. Professor Morse is vice-president of the company.

Foreign Intelligence.

BY THE PACIFIC. The War.—Navigation in the Baltic is openin Admiral Boxer, (British) and staff passed through Paris, 17th, on their way to the east. Print Napoleon embarked at Marseilles, 17th, for Co

The French squadron that has sailed from Brest, under Admiral Deschenes, to reinforce Napier in the Baltic, is composed of the line-of-battle ships Inflexible, Jemappes, Tage, Breslau, and frigates Darien. Poursuivante and Semillante.

Napier's fleet now musters thirty-seven sail, carrying eighteen hundred guns, and over eighteen thousand men.

All the Russian Baltic ports are formally declared under blockade by the allies. A heavy

clared under blockade by the allies. A heavy cannonade was heard in the Baltic on the night of cannonade was neard in the Battle on the hight of
the 15th and 16th, giving rise to the rumor of a
battle, but it was only the ships exercising.

The fleet was in sight of Bornholm on the 16th.
Gen. Wysocki is to command the Polish legion
in the Turkish service. Luders was at Hirsova,
awaiting the arrival of Gortschakoff from Buchargest

THE FIRST PRIZES .- The London Times of the 17th says: "We have received from our correspondent at Copenhagen, a despatch dated yester day, with the following gratifying and important day, with the following gratifying and important intelligence: "Tribune frigate has just arrived from Admiral Plumridge's squadron, having taken five Russian prizes and a number of prisoners."

The vessels stated to have been captured by Sir C. Napier's fleet are said to have been laden with sulphur and other articles contraband of war. They had been under surveillance for some time past, and were last from Lubec, and on their way towards a Russian port in the Gulf of Finland.

COPENHAGEN, April 14.—The day before yesterday, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the fleet left day, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the fleet left Kioge bay. This was earlier than had been ex-pected, but the Dauntless, having been up to Hel-singfors, returned with information that the ice had cleared away; orders were therefore given to the fleet to advance into the Baltic. There are now no British vessels left in Kioge bay, except now no British vessels left in Kioge bay, except the James Watt and the Monarch, who wait for the French fleet, and in the roads of Copenhagen there still lie a few smaller steamers (Hecla, Odin, and the Alban, which ran aground yesterday by Dragor) for carrying despatches and taking provisions and water.

COPENHAGEN, April 16.—The fleet had passed the island of Bornholm. A heavy cannonade was heard in the course of last night.

The Austerlitz has rejoined Admiral Napier.

The whole of the Danish cabinet remains in office.

charest on the Danube.

General Luders has arrived at Hirsova with the main body of the army.

The Turks have evacuated the island which they occupied near Touschtukai, in order to bring

they occupied near Touschtukai, in order to bring up their heavy artillery to Silistria.

Omer Pasha is mancuvering for the double purpose of covering Silistria and the Wall of Trajan.

Luders only advances very slowly in Dobrudscha, and with the greatest precaution.

VENNA, April 14.—The Russians are entrenching themselves at Hirsova. As Omer Pasha has issued orders to the troops occupying the second or Balkan line of defence to begin their march towards the Danube on the 10th, it is supposed that some positive assurances relative to the arrival of the allies must have reached him. Ten English merchant vessels, laden with provisions rival of the allies must have reached him. Ten English merchant vessels, laden with provisions and ammunition, arrived at Varna on the 1st of this month. On the 6th, an "order of the day" was published at Widden that the same military honors were to be paid to English and French as to Turkish officers. Up to the 9th, nothing new had occurred on the Danube. The Turks manitalized their various positions between Trajan's wall and Silistria.

wall and Silistria.

Two thousand four hundred of our countrymen were at Gallipoli at the beginning of this month, and with them the vanguard of the French troops, under Captain Excelmans. According to the correspondent of the Wanderer, General Canrobert will remain for a time at Gallipoli, but General Bosquet, with his staff, will at once go to the Danube. The hotel of the Russian embassy at Constantinople is under the protection of Austria, and consequently the reports of its having been all and Silistria. Constantinople is under the protection of Austria, and consequently the reports of its having been seized by the Turkish government are incorrect. The Presse of this evening contains a questionable account of a hostile collision between the allied and the Russian fleets not far from Sebastopol.

Orsova, 9th.—Extreme activity prevails among the Turks, and it is believed that important events will occur about the 20th.

The Oest Deutsche Pose of the 10th learns from

the seat of war that the tete-du-pont at Chernavoda has been taken by storm. Eight thousand Russians attempted to storm Rassova, but were repulsed. On the 2d of April the attack was renewed. Seven thousand five hundred men had been landed to reinforce Varna. The Cronstadt Satel landed to reinforce Varna. The Cronstadt Satellite of the 4th, announces the passage of the
banube at Simnitza by the Turks, March 27. It
was further rumored that the Turks had taken
Turna, and were advancing in the rear of the Russians. No pitched battle had taken place up to
April 9, either at Rassova or Silistria: but much
fighting and cannonading had been going on from
March 30 to April 7, in which time the list of
killed and wounded, especially of the Russians killed and wounded, especially of the Russians, was much augmented.

VIENNA, Monday evening .- According to Constantinople mercantile letters of the 6th of April, Baron Bruck has issued orders to all Austrian vessels to quit Constantinople.

Probably the order relates only to Austrian ves-

sels of war, in order to avoid the importunities of the Turks that they should join the allied fleets in the Black sea. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6 .- The whole fleet is now in the Black sea.

Three thousand Greeks have embarked precipitately in order to leave Turkey. Trade is at a stand-still.

ODESSA, April S .- The combined fleets blockade A private despatch states that Odessa was taken on the 14th, but this is doubtful.

Paris, April 18 .- Advices have been received nere by telegraph from Constantinople to the 10th of April. Varna, which was only defended by 6,000 men. has asked for reinforcements from the combined

fleets.
The English and French troops which have arrived at Gallipoli, will, it is said, be ordered there. There is a great concentration of troops near

Victory in the Caucasus. - The English Victory in the Caucasus. — The English steamer Sampson, which had been surveying on the coast of Circassia, returned to Constantinople March 21st. bringing tidings of a complete victory gained by the Circassians over the Russians. Early in March the Circassians, provided with arms and ammunition, attacked the Russians, and, after a severely contested battle, drove them into their castles on the coast. Their castles were surrounded and repeatedly attacked during four continuous days. Finally the Russians, fearing to be cut to pieces, blew up their magazines and sought shelter in their ships. The Sampson further reports that the Circassians fell on the garrisons who were retreating from two hill forts, and put them to the sword. The Circassian coast is at present free from the enemy. at present free from the enemy.

The Greek Insurrection.—The expulsion of the Greeks from Turkish territory is going on; but a private despatch states that Greek subjects who profess the Latin faith will be allowed to re-

main.

From Syra, April 8th, a despatch states that the Greeks had been beaten at Amiro, where they lost 300 in killed. Dissensions prevailed among their leaders, who began to accuse each other of treachery. M. Metaxa, ex-minister at Constantinople, hadarrived at Athens. Neitherthe English, French, Austrian, nor Swedish ministers assisted at the Te Deum, on April 6th, the anniversary celebration of Greek independence.

ATHENS, 7th .- The insurgents have been trendously beaten near Arte. Russian Movements .- Additional reserves are

A letter in the Cologne Gazette, from Konigsberg, 9th, states that the Prussian authorities have received an official notice from Russia, that a corpe

of Russian troops, in two divisions, with 80 pieces of artillery will take up a position between Memel and Suwalki. The frontier of Russia is closed to all but Russians.

It is confirmed that the Russians have entered Servia. A force crossed on the 15th, and occupied Turaa. The important fortress of Tchaking (so spelled in the telegraph despatch) in Lower Wallachia, was destroyed by accidental fire, together with all the Russian stores, &c.

The Russians were threatening to cross at a point up the river.

France.—The Moniteur publishes the law in creasing the military contingent for 1854 from 80,000 to 140,000 men. Marshal St. Arnaud, commander-in-chief of the French army of the east

mander-in-chief of the French army of the east, left Paris, 15th, for Marsailles.

The accounts of the Bank of France for the month ending on 13th showed an increase in the stock of bullion of \$15,000,000, partly in consequence of the state of exchanges, and partly owing to the numerous small subscriptions paid in on account of the loan. The Moniteur also publishes the official returns of the indirect taxes and revenues of France for the first quarter of 1854. These returns give the amount at \$196,165,000 francs, against 199,000,000 francs in the corresponding quarter of last year. The returns are considered satisfactory.

Three screw line-of-battle ships, on the model of the Napoleon, are now being built, to be called the Ville de Nantes, Ville de Lyons, and Ville de Bordague.

On the 14th there was a rumor in Paris that the garrison was under arms, but the Bourse showed no indication of distrust. Several arrests were nowever made. Prayers had been ordered in all the Jewish syna gogues for success of the French arms against the

gogues for success of the French arms against the Russians.

At a banquet given by the authorities of Marseilles in honor of Prince Napoleon, who passed through that city on his way to the seat of war in Turkey, the Prince alluded to the anticipated results of the war in these terms:

"It is not permitted to anybody to foresee the political results of the war which is commencing. But our glory and our interests are in good hands; let us have confidence in him who has hitherto conducted the difficult eastern question with so much dignity and skill. That which is certain is, that if our arms and those of our allies triumph, much dignity and skill. That which is certain is, that if our arms and those of our allies triumph, new and vast markets will be opened to this great commercial city. The Black ses, almost closed to the present period, shall become a sea open for the commerce of the west. The Ottoman empire, consolidated and no longer fearing an ambitious and suspected neighbor, may develope all its immense resources, and lead them into that course of progress into which it wishes to enter. This is what is permitted us to expect, and what I wished to point out to you in order to make a second.

The whole of the Danish cabinet remains in office.

Copenhagen, April 18—Seven merchant prizes are in Kioge bay.

The Danish ministerial crisis is over. The cabinet remains. The parliamentary leaders will be dismissed.

Before leaving Aland the Russians were guilty of the greatest barbarities. Besides carrying off all the pilots, they have seized one man in a hundred for the Russian army, and have burned all the ships, boats, and barques existing in the islands whereby the inhabitants are entirely ruined, for they subsisted by fishing and the coast trade.

Vienna, April 10—The state of siege will be raised in Hungary, the Servian Woywodate, the Banat, Galicia, Cracow, and Bukowina, after the 1st May. This is official.

It is rumored, in well-informed quarters, that Austria proposes to Prussia to consider the passage of the Danube a casus belli.

Vienna, April 13.—The late accounts state that numerous skirmishes of a very sanguinary character took place along the line of the Danube.

The national antipathies have reached their extreme point.

Prince Gortschakoff is about to move from Bucharest on the Danube.

General Luders has arrived at Hirsova with the

Paris, April 17 -The departure of the Duke of Cambridge is postponed for another day. It had been announced for this morning, but his royal highness does not leave till Tuesday. Lord de Ros will not, it is said leave till the end of the

in perfect health.

PARIS, April 18.—According to advices from Turin of the 15th instant, the Sardinian government had issued an order prohibiting any privateers under the Russian flag from being armed, provisioned, or harbored, with their prizes in Sardinian ports.

Spain.—Madrin, April 11.—Lord Howden has addressed a note to the Spanish government, requiring that it shall close its ports against Russian privateers, if Russian issues letters of marque.

By advices from Madrid of the 13th April, we learn that the Queen has amnestied the soldiers of the regiment of Cordova who took part in the re-

volt at Saragossa.

Austria.—Vienna, April 11.—In general, little confidence is to be placed in promises made here, but the long-entertained suspicion that Austria would in the end grievously disappoint the west-

rn powers is at length removed.

Either on the 7th or 8th the treaty of alliance Better on the An or 5th the treaty of alliance between Prussia and Austria was concluded at Berlin, but not until after a severe struggle between the national and Russian parties. Various conjectures have been made respecting the conditions of this offensive and defensive alliance between the two great German powers, but nothing positive is until now known on the subject.

tween the two great German powers, but nothing positive is, until now, known on the subject. As soon as Austria had come to an understanding with Prussia, she lost no time in making public her intention to maintain the principles which she had professed previous to the declaration of war by France and England against Russia.

There is reason to believe that this government has not given a promise to the western powers to pursue a particular line of conduct under certain circumstances; and when it is recollected that the forces of England and France have not yet taken the field, the present reserve of Austria will appear perfectly natural. Even now we have no official notice that the relations between Austria and Russia have undergone any material change, but such is the case. You must not be astonished should you shortly hear that two armies are to be but such is the case. You must not be astonished, should you shortly hear that two armies are to be placed in Gallicia, and that Austria has 400,000 or 500,000 men under arms. The negotiations relative to the conditional occupation of Servia, Montenegro, and Bostinia, are still going en, but it would be well for all parties if the diplomatists would put on "a little more steam." It is believed that a small detachment of Russians has actually paid a flying 'tist to Servia, in order to inspect the right bank of the river; and you will perhaps recollect that they acted in a similar way last year, just before they regularly commenced the passage of the Pruth.

just before they regularly commenced the passage of the Pruth.

The Austrian troops are as close to the Turkish frontier as is possible, but it is not clear how this government can safely venture to occupy any part of her neighbor's territory until it has received permission so to do. The public in general has no idea of the vast preparations for war which are being made here. The army on the southeastern frontier is nearly 200,000 strong, but still reinforcements are sent off at the rate of from six to nine special trains full a day. The number of horses to be purchased will appear almost incredible, but positive information was yesterday given me that it is fixed at 35,000. Yesterday a complete pontoon-train left this city by the Glogggiven me that it is fixed at 35,000. Yesterday a complete pontoon-train left this city by the Gloggnitz railroad, and this is naturally intended for that part of the Croatian military frontier which touches on Bosnia. That Austria will not approve of exaggerated conditions being imposed by the western powers on Russia when peace is about to be made, is to be foreseen; but that she will insist on the mouths of the Danube and the Black sea being open to all nations may be consid

It is rumored that the point on which the Aus-

It is rumored that the point on which the Austrian and Prussian governments cannot agree, is the occupation of the frontiers touching on Russian Poland. The court party, it seems, is disinclined to the idea, and Baron Budberg agitates against Baron Hess.

Berlin, April 13.—Prussia has withdrawn from the treaty with Austria the provision which delayed the signature of it. The convention will be concluded without the stipulation specifying all the cases in which the Prussian troops were to be called on to defend the Austrian States if actual hostilities take place.

DEATH OF A GOOD MAN .- The Williamsburg Gazette records the death of Rev. Scervant Jones, which occurred in that city on Tuesday evening last, at a quarter-past ten o'clock. He had officiated as the regular pastor of the Baptist church in Williamsburg for the past nineteen years, during which time he discharged the arduous duties of the position without fee and without reward. He had just reached his 70th year at the time of his death.

[Norfolk Argue